

SUTTON RUN - The Sutton Run is a branch of the North Fork Creek and has a length of 2.6 miles, with a fall of 1125 feet, and a fall of 387.2 feet per mile, and a drainage area of 3.17 square miles.

There still remains a part of the Virgin forest in the head of the Sutton Run. The Sutton Run was in the pioneer days <sup>was</sup> a noted branch for the large number of Maple trees that were so numerous all along the Run.

The early settlers of the Greenbank neighborhood would move to the Sutton Run during the Maple Sugar season to make their supply of Maple Syrup and Sugar; at the mouth of the Sutton Run, Godlip Hartman had his camp, the next in the Run was Jacob Gillispie, 2nd Beverage, 3rd John Sutton, 4th John Sheets, in Sheets Hollow, 5th James Talman, in the Talman Hollow, 6th William B. Wooddell on Negro Knob.

The pioneers would have the very best Sugar Camps, were made comfortable on Sutton Run would stay at their camps during the season; The Maple Sugar industry was perhaps first started by the pioneer John Sutton who settled in the Hill country in the year of 1797 near Greenbank; he would go each spring to the Sutton Run, to make his supply of Sugar, and along with the other named neighbors, would work with each other in way of hauling wood, and supplies, for their sugar camps,

Those early Sugar makers, on the Sutton Run had many stirring incidents with wolves, panthers, and wild cats; in the spring of the year the varmints would be hungry, and be constantly sneaking around the camps in the nights.

The John Sutton for whom the Run was named was from Westmorland County Virginia, and was acquainted with the Washingtons; his old homestead was on the broad Potomac, he paid a visit to his old home, and his many friends seemed astonished when he told them he had seen the the head spring of the Potomac and had drank from its source.



## ROSIN RUN

The Rosin Run, is the largest Branch of the North Fork Creek; it has a total length of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, with a fall of 350, a fall of 100 feet per mile and has an drainage area of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  square miles .

The valley of the Rosin Run was settled along with the first settlement of the Greenbank neighborhood, the first settlers were Cartmill, Ingrams, Givens, Coberly, Cooper, Dysard, Lamb, Wooddells, and Bible.

The surveys were made ranging from 1780 to 1806. some of the land grants gives the local description as being on the Deer Creek. and others quote it as being on Cartmills Creek ; many of the older folks claim that the pioneers considered this branch to be Deer Creek , and the North Fork Creek its North Branch and Deer Creek proper was called Back Creek or Muddy Creek.

Run  
The Rosin, <sup>2</sup> some times called Rosin Fork " flows in the North Fork Creek South of the Town of Greenbank ; the valley through which it flows was formerly completely covered with the famous White pine trees , and was for many years known as the "Piney -Woods".

In the days when the St Lawrence Lumber Company was operating the White Pine timber on the Rosin Run they constructed a Splash Dam across the Run and when they had all the logs rolled in, they turned the Dam loose and floated the logs to the North Fork Creek , and thence to the Greenbrier River and then to Roncevert; they began to open the Splash Dam in the latter days of the Month of February and about the First of May 1883, they completed the drive to the North Fork Creek . About two Million feet of white pine logs were driven down the Rosin Run by the Splash Dam system .

This work was under the supervision of Alex Mc Lain, and H. A. Yeager;

~~The old Splash Dam~~

The old Splash Dam is yet plain to be seen , on the lands of J.B.Sutton

The banks of the Rosin Run was covered with Rosin from the white pine logs and was called "ROSIN RUN" thereafter , a name that will always cling to it.



COOPER RUN. The Cooper Run , is a small branch that flows into the Rosin - Run , and has a total length of 3.2 miles , a fall of 325 feet, and a fall per mile of 101.5 feet; and has a drainage area of 1,68 square miles.

This small branch known as the Cooper Run received its name from the early settler James Cooper ; who settled on the branch about the year of 1800 , was a native of Augusta County , having married Nancy Agnes Wooddel, came along with the Wooddells, very early in the settlement of this section of Pocahontas County. He secured a Land Grant of 20 Acres of land bearing date of 1810 and called its location as being on the Waters of Cartmills Creek , and was under the regime of Bath County, and this section was then called locally; "The Piney Woods"

James Coopers name appears in the organization of Pocahontas County as one of the first constables appointed . He served as Magistrate , Assessor, and Teacher of Schools . He was regarded with high esteem for his honest and elevated character in social and business relations . And the branch so named " Coopers Run " will forever perpetuate his memory in the annals of Pocahontas County.



DISMAL RUN.

The Dismal Run is a small branch that flows in to the North Fork  
-Creek South West of the site of the North Fork Milling Company, and appears to be  
considered  
be of no importance by the West Virginia Geological Survey of Pocahontas -  
County however the name is omitted.

Dismal Run is about one half a mile long and is situated on the lands  
now owned by Clyde Gillispie, and John R. Gum, and had the honor of having the  
location of the first circular sawmill brought to the Greenbank Community

The White Pine and Hemlock Trees stood so thick that the sun could not  
penetrate the foliage, and the place was so dark and gloomy that the early  
settlers dubbed it with the title "Dismal Run"

The first circular sawmill and steam engine brought to the community  
was located about 100 yards east of the County road on the Dismal Run, and owned  
by a man by the name of Pain. The mill was operated by William F. Gum in <sup>the year</sup> of 1884

The second Circular Saw mill and Steam Engine brought to the Greenbank  
Community, was operated by the Crowley Brathers, in the year of 1886 and was  
stationed on the West side of the road on the Dismal Run not far from the  
site of the first mill. These lumber contracts were operated, and sponsored  
by H.A. Yeager, and B.M. Yeager, since that time several different sawmills  
and Stave mills have been operated on the "Dismal Run."